

using the non-voice alphanumeric data to retrieve stored audio information;  
producing audio using the retrieved audio identity information.

63. The method of claim 62 wherein the non-voice alphanumeric signals are caller identification signals.

#### REMARKS

Applicants have cancelled claims 1 through 17, inclusive, and have added new claims 18 through 63.

With regard to the double patenting rejection, to the extent the Examiner maintains this rejection in connection with new claims 18-63, Applicant will file a terminal disclaimer upon receipt of a notice of allowability.

Applicant submits that all of new claims 18-63 distinguish over the Figa and Blakely references cited in the Examiner's § 103 rejection of claims 1-3 and 5-17. For instance, new independent apparatus claims 18 and 52 both recite "a signal receiver at the called station operatively connected to the telephone system to receive signals therefrom." New independent method claims 42, 57, and 62 all recite "extracting ... signals from the signals received at the called station from the telephone system." All of the independent claims further recite that the received signals (which can be caller identification signals, or other non-voice alphanumeric signals) are used to produce audio.

In contrast, the apparatus in Figa does not use the caller identification signal received at the called station to produce audio. Rather, the system disclosed in Figa merely displays the incoming call number, as explained in the background section of the

present application (page 2, lines 12-15):

In U.S. Pat. No. 4,924,496, issued May 8, 1990 to Romek Figa, an incoming call number display is described that permits the called party to view the name or number of the caller. Although the invention provides means to associate the caller's number with a name, it does not provide means for vocalized announcement.

Although Blakely provides for audible announcement, Blakely does not disclose, or even suggest, a system in which caller-identification signals (or other non-voice alphanumeric signals) are received from the telephone system at the called station, and then used to produce audio. To the contrary, Blakely employs apparatus located at the telephone office ("terminating switch 100") for receiving caller identification data and using such data to create a vocalized announcement of the caller's identify. (See, e.g., Blakely col. 5, lines 52-64 and Blakely Fig. 1.) It is this vocalized announcement is then "transmi[tte]d to the called communication station." (Blakely, Abstract. See also Blakely col. 5, lines 52-64.) "[O]nce the calling party name is obtained from a database search, a text-to-speech unit generates speech signals, rather than a data message, for transmission to the called communication station." (Blakely col. 1, lines 59-61.)

The Blakely reference is also discussed in the background section of the present application (page 3, lines 4-9):

Similar implementations are cited in U.S. Pat. No. 4,899,358, issued Feb. 6, 1990, and U.S. Pat. No. 5,007,076, issued Apr. 9, 1991, both to James R. Blakely. Such implementations provide all vocalized announcement means via apparatus located at the telephone office switch or PBX, and are not designed as small business or residential premise equipment on trunks provisioned with the Caller ID enhanced service feature.

Thus, in Blakely, the receipt of caller identification signals, and the production of audio therefrom, all take place at the telephone office, not the called station. Applicant

submits that Blakely neither discloses nor suggests a system in which caller-identification signals (or other non-voice alphanumeric signals) are received from the telephone system at the called station, and then used to produce audio.

Nor would it be obvious to modify Blakely's system for use at the called station. Not only is there no suggestion in either Blakely or Figa to do so (or how such a modification would be accomplished), but Applicant submits that Blakely affirmatively teaches away from such an approach. The Background section of Blakely discusses a display-type (i.e., non-audible) caller-identification system, similar to the one disclosed in Figa, that is located at the called station. (Blakely col. 1, lines 16-34.) That Blakely does not recognize, or even suggest, that an audible caller-identification system could be located at the called station clearly indicates that such an approach is not obvious from the teachings of Blakely and Figa.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant submits that all of the present claims are allowable, which action is requested.

The following materials are included herewith:

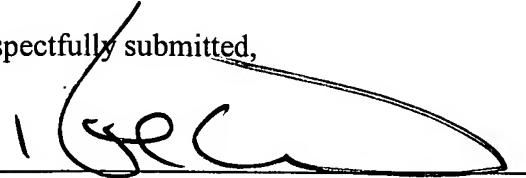
- A check for \$318.00 for excess claim fees;
- A Petition For Extension Of Time;
- A check for \$465.00 for the Petition for Extension of Time fee;
- An Information Disclosure Statement; and
- A check for \$180.00 for the fee associated with the Information Disclosure Statement.

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Please apply any other charges or credits to Deposit Account No. 06-1050,  
reference 10200-007002.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Glitzenstein', written over a horizontal line.

Kurt L. Glitzenstein  
Reg. No. 39,686

Date: March 18, 2003

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